MAP EXPLANATION

U / D — Faults mapped by CDWR (1963), dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed; U denotes upthrown side, D denotes downthrown side.

Faults mapped by Gay and Anne (1958, and unpublished field maps), dotted where concealed.

Recently active faults mapped by Bryant (this report), based on air photo interpretation. Solid line indicates well-defined feature, dashed where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; queries indicate additional uncertainty; hachures indicate extent and direction scarp faces.

(2) — Locality referred to in text.

Fault is well-defined and/or was verified as exhibiting geomorphic evidence of latest Pleistocene to Holocene displacement by Bryant (this report).

Fault is not well-defined and/or was not verified as exhibiting geomorphic evidence of latest Pleistocene to Holocene displacement by Bryant (this report).

KEY TO FAULTED AND UNFAULTED DEPOSITS

□ -deposit offset	H -Holocene	L -late Pleistocene
○ -deposit not offset	Q -Quaternary	b -bedrock

GEOMORPHIC FEATURES INDICATIVE OF FAULT RECENCY AND/OR LOCATION, BASED ON AIR PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND FIELD MAPPING BY BRYANT (THIS REPORT)

b - bench
bd - beheaded drainage
bis - break in slope
cd - closed depression
dd - deflected drainage
rl-right lateral
ll- left lateral
dno - drainage not offset
dov - drainage offset vertically or exhibits "wineglass" configuration
ld - linear drainage
lr - linear ridge
pa - ponded alluvium
s - saddle
t - tonal lineament
tr - trough

Figure 2c (to FER-223). Potentially active faults in the western Warner Mountains study area, based on available mapping of others and selected air photo interpretation by Bryant (this report).

2234